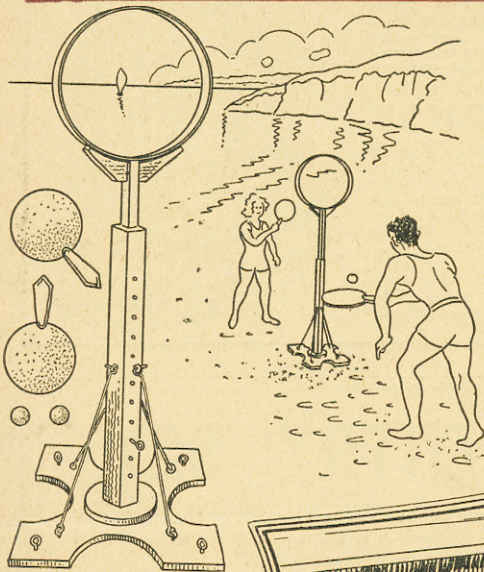


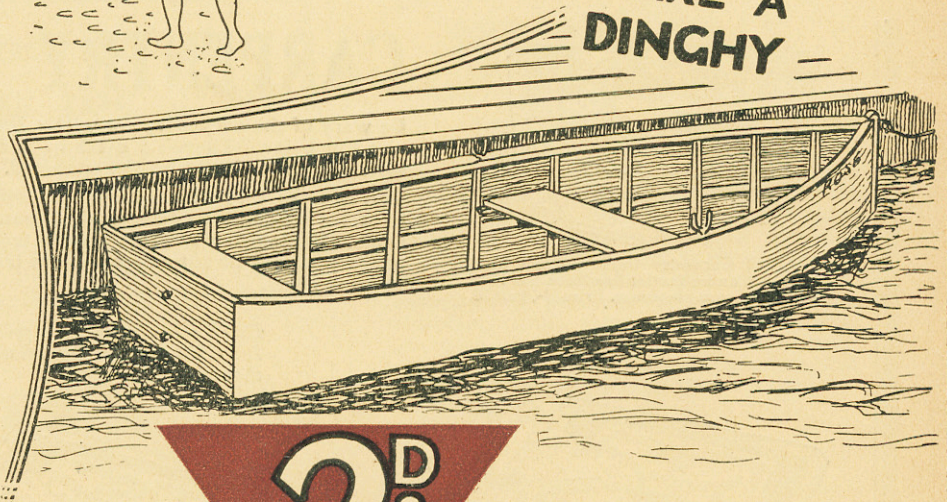
Hobbies

WEEKLY



NOVEL
BEACH
GAME

HOW TO
MAKE A
DINGHY



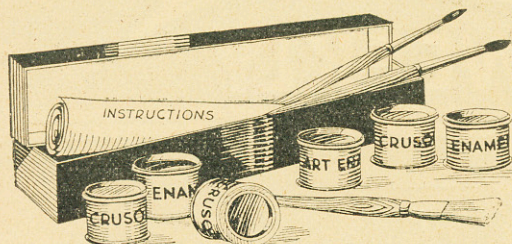
June 5th. 1937

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Vol. 84. No. 2172

THE FRETWORKER'S AND
HOME CRAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL

Get this HOME Painting Outfit

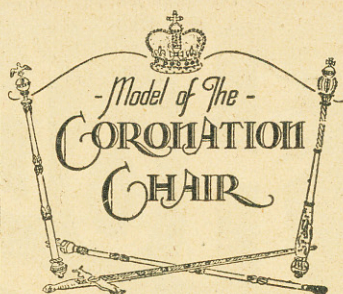


Every handyman needs this Outfit. With it you can paint on wood, glass, leather, pottery, etc. — a delightful and profitable hobby. Complete with 6 tins of enamel. 3 brushes and instructions as shown.

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Post 3d.

HOBBIES LIMITED, DEREHAM



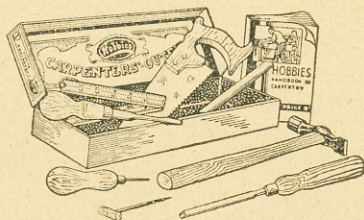
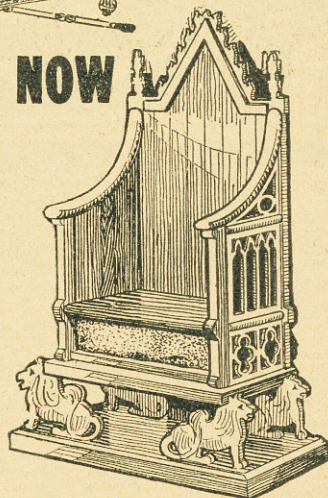
The design and instructions cost 3d. post free. A parcel of oak for all parts 1/-; postage 3d. Hobbies Limited, Dereham and Branches.

Make it NOW

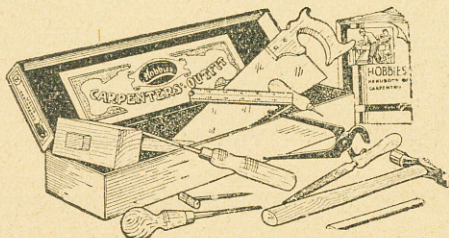
A model of the actual chair in which the King is crowned at Westminster Abbey, 8ins. high.....easy and cheap to make with the usual fretwork tools.

MONEY for You

Why not make several chairs and sell them to your friends? They go like "hot-cakes." But you must start NOW. Send for your parcel of material without delay.



The No. 1 Carpentry Outfit contains eight tools with an instruction handbook. An ideal set for the young beginner. Price 8/-, post 7d.



The No. 2 Carpentry Outfit. A popular outfit at a popular price. Eleven tools of clever design and built to last. The handsaw is 16ins. Price 13/6, post 10d.

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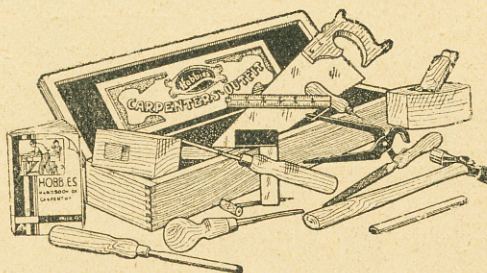
Branches in London, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Southampton and Brighton.

CARPENTRY SETS

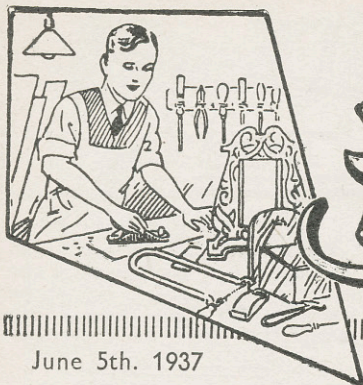
Be wary of the carpentry set with a lot of tools offered at a low price. There's a catch in it somewhere, and somebody is going to be disappointed.

You can trust Hobbies carpentry outfits. Each one contains a selection of tools which you can use—REAL tools. Whichever set you choose from the Hobbies range you may be sure that you are buying good value in good tools.

*Don't judge value by price alone.
It's what you get for what you pay
that counts.*

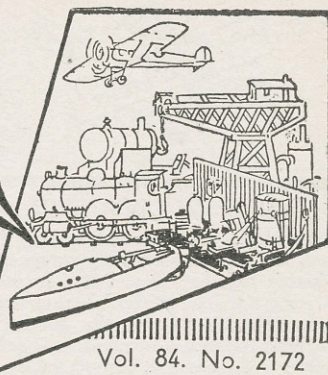


No. 3. Carpentry Outfit. An 18in. Handsaw, smoothing plane with double iron, chisel, gouge and nine other tools make up this practical kit of tools. A 64-page handbook of things to make is also included. In attractive wooden box 27/6, postage 1/-.



Hobbies

WEEKLY



June 5th. 1937

Vol. 84. No. 2172

I DO not believe that ever before have there been so many models of Hobbies on show all over the country. Letters pour in every day with pictures and particulars of displays being made of the Coronation Coach. Everywhere I go, when visiting various places, I see the model in a window, or exhibited in some stores. It is really very very pleasing—not to mention the letters from readers. I heard of one coach being set up on a decorated pram, to win a prize in a Coronation Day procession. I had a picture from an East Finchley reader with a photograph of the model made in sugar. I know of dozens which have been made and sold at a good profit. So I think we can justly be proud of our efforts for the Coronation and agree with all those kind people who have written congratulating us on the designs we have published. They have come from all quarters and Hobbies Weekly has once again proved itself to be the finest help and the best value to any handyman.

HERE'S just a short note of some of the special items coming. Next week details for making a splendid model Yacht which will sail anywhere. The week after will satisfy all air-minded modellers because I have had an expert prepare particulars and a blue print of a splendid flying model Monoplane. Then we have, the following week, details for making a Canoe! So you see what a lot of good things are being prepared for you. In addition to those mentioned, there will be the usual fretwork designs and articles on Photography, Electricity, Camping, Games, etc. So you must be sure to get your copy regularly and not miss a single one.

HAVE you realized the possibilities of making up lots of little puzzles and games ready for use later or to offer them for sale?

You may remember the fascinating Galleon Puzzle we had a little time ago—that is just the sort of thing I mean. Miss Brooks of Rhooose, Glam. tells me she has sold a dozen of them as well as four of the New Triangle Games. Another interesting point of interest is that she is forming a Christmas Club and is going to offer these and similar novelties. Certainly seems a bit early to talk of Christmas, but if members start putting in pennies and sixpences now they will certainly have enough to buy quite useful pieces of work when the time comes! Good idea isn't it?

THE Scout Overseas Drawing Competition closed recently and a pleasing number of entries had been sent in. Some excellent efforts had been received and the first prize went to R. Dias of Ardeshiar, Irani Road, Poona, India. An outstanding effort, beautifully drawn and painted, was received from 15-year-old Ong Hong Khiong of Taiping, Perak, and I have sent him a special consolation prize.

ALMOST everyone at sometime or other has collected cigarette cards, and some of those published have the added value of being really helpful. Some recently illustrated handy jobs about the house which must have been of particular interest to our readers, whilst others dealing with aircraft would appeal to our model airplane enthusiasts. It is surprising to find,

however, that 7,000 different sets have been issued in this country alone, and that the publication of them began over 40 years ago—in 1894 in fact. Some very rare sets are worth as much as £25—but like rare stamps—they are very seldom found. But please don't write in and ask me to value any sets or collections you may have.

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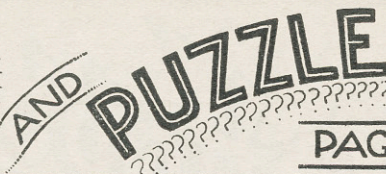
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Next Week's Design—Letter Rack & Stamp Box

Correspondence should be addressed to: The Editor, Hobbies Weekly, Dereham, Norfolk, and a stamp enclosed with the Reply Coupon from Cover iii if a reply is required. Particulars of Subscription rates, Publishing, Advertising, etc. are on cover iii.

The Editor



PAGE



THE REPLY COURTEOUS.

Jones was very fond of teasing his wife, and one day when they were out driving together they met a farmer driving a pair of mules. Just as they were about to pass the farmer's turnout the mules turned their heads towards the car and brayed loudly.

Turning to his wife the man remarked cuttingly, "Relatives of yours, I suppose?"

"Yes," said his wife, sweetly, "by marriage."

A PICTURE PROBLEM.

Tell one of your pals that you'll give him a penny if he can read this simple picture puzzle. He'll get the



2 U 1ST

answer pretty quickly "I'll (is)le hand over a sixpence to you first." Then, of course, you say "Quite right! Hand over the sixpence and I'll give you the penny."

If a man stays away from his wife for seven years, the law presumes the separation to have killed him; yet according to our daily experience, it might well prolong his life.

What has three feet but no legs?

A yard ruler.

What's the difference between an oak tree and a tight shoe?

One makes ache.

Why is a banana skin like a jersey?

Because it's easy to slip on.

JAM ON IT.

The vicar had invited a number of village boys to his house for a strawberry tea. When they had finished he said to them: "Now, wasn't that better than breaking into my garden and helping yourselves?"

"Oh, yes sir" chorused the boys. "And why was it better?" went on the vicar.

"Because," replied a chubby-faced youngster, "we shouldn't have had any sugar and cream with them."

A HAM BUSH.

Two small boys were gazing at a gaily decorated shop window just before Christmas, when one of them pointed out a number of hams hanging from a stout holly branch.

"Look Tom," he said, "look at them 'ams growing up there."

"Get away," said the other "'ams don't grow."

"Course they do," said the first, scornfully, "Aint you ever 'eard of a ambush?"

SQUARE MEAL

Gent—"So you are looking for a square meal?"

Tramp—"No, I want a round one."

Gent—"What's that?"

Tramp—"One that has no end to it."

When is a cricketer like a dentist?

When he is pulling out the stumps.

Why should a swindler never leave his house?

Because someone might call and find him out.

CHANGE?

An income-tax collector had died, and a subscription was raised in a city office for a wreath. The boss promised five shillings. A few days later one of the clerks called to collect the money, and the chief handed him a ten shilling note.

"You want five shillings change, sir," said the clerk.

"No," growled the other; "Keep it and bury another."



Why is a telescope like time?

Because it brings things nearer.

Why is a fish-hook like the letter F?

Because it makes an eel feel.

TEETOTAL!

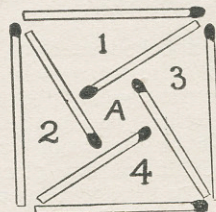
"I'm sorry, I'm deaf, I didn't catch what you said."

"I said my name is Rutt—R-U-T-T."

"Oh, no. Not strictly. I take a drop now and again."

SQUARES AND TRIANGLES.

Eight matchsticks are handed out to a pal who is asked to form two perfect squares and four rightangled triangles with them. None of the match-sticks may be broken or



overlap in forming the squares or triangles. This ingenious puzzle will be found beyond the powers of most would-be solvers, although the matter of placing the matchsticks appears to be so simple when you have been shown how to do it, as seen by the solution herewith.

NEWSPAPER MISPRINTS.

"To obtain booklet 'Care of the Teeth' send sixpenny P.O. to our address. Please do not send loose stumps."

"His Lordship adjourned the court, the Council having intimated that there were still a few pints to clear up."

"The Editor regrets that several letters have had to be omitted owing to lack of space."

REALLY!

American—"Say, constable, is this the way to Shakespeare's house?"

Country Cop—"Yus, but 'e don't live there now."

A COIN TRICK.

In this trick you appear to balance a half-crown on your finger tips. Order it to lie down and it slowly tilts backwards and lies flat.

When you "balance" the coin, you simply rest it against a pin the head of which you hold tightly between your fingers. As you utter the command "Lie down!" slowly relax your grip of the pinhead. The coin will sink backwards and lies flat.

A conjurer dining at Crewe, Produced a large fly from his stew, Said the waiter "Don't shout, And wave it about Or the rest will be wanting one, too"

How to build a ROWING DINGHY

THIS vessel, with a length of 10ft. and a beam of 4ft., is commodious enough for two or more people. Larch is the best wood to use for making, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick for the bottom and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick for the sides.

Fig. 1 shows a plan of the bottom and a side view of the vessel on the stocks. Make a start with the bottom first.

Use an 8in. wide board for the centre and lay boards either side to the full width. Butt the boards together with thick lead paint and cover the joints with $\frac{3}{8}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. battens, coating the bottoms of these also with paint.

To avoid repetition, all joints between the sides and bottom should be so treated to help make the joints watertight. Nail the battens to the boards with copper nails, clenching over the points on the inside.

Frame Positions

Mark a line down the centre and cut the bottom to 9ft. 9ins. long. From the left, or stern end, measure off 1ft., and from there mark off a point every 15ins. Draw lines across these points and number them from 0 to 7. These indicate the position of the frames.

The lines should all be marked off the same lengths as that given for the bottoms of the frames (see the Table), measuring off half the distances each side of the centre line. The short line 7A is $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. from the stem end and $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins. across. Draw a curve from stem to stern, touching these points, and saw out the shape. Now prepare the stocks on which the vessel will be built.

The side elevation, Fig. 1 shows the stocks. A is an 8in. plank, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. to 2ins. thick and the length of the bottom of the vessel. B is a similar thickness but only as long as the distance from

Just the boat to make for the river or lake.
Sturdy, easy-to-handle and safer than a canoe.

line 4 to the stem. Mark off on B lines 5 to 7, and from the bottom edge and on line 5 make a mark $\frac{1}{4}$ in. up. On line 6, 2ins. up; on line 7, 4ins. up, and at the end, a mark 7ins. up.

Draw a curve through these points, saw off and nail to plank A. This gives the curve of the bottom of the boat. Fix the planks vertically between two stout pieces of wood at each end to raise them to a convenient height for working.

Take the bottom, lay it on the stocks and fasten it thereto with screws. You can drive the screws in anywhere but on the frame lines.

The stern board, Fig. 2, is cut from 1in. thick wood and bevelled underneath to slope backwards 3ins. from the vertical. It is screwed to the

FRAME TABLE

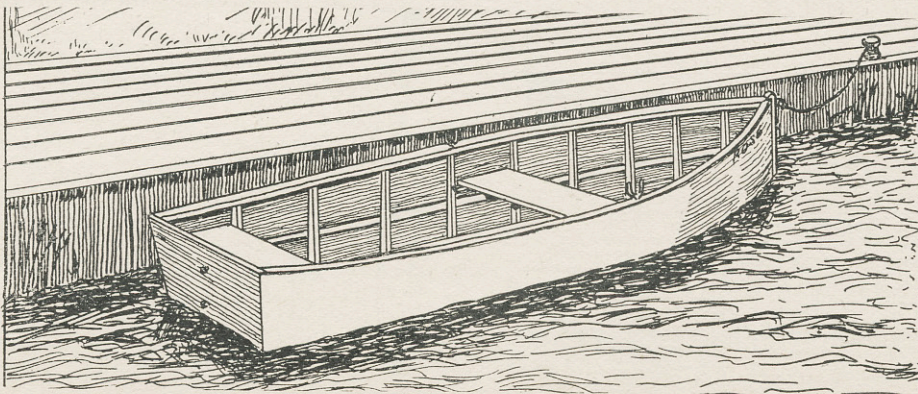
No.	Width across top.	Width across bottom.	Height.
0	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
1	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
2	44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
3	46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	18 ins.
4	47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	18 ins.
5	43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
6	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
7	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	17 ins.

bottom and supported by two hardwood knees. The latter are shown dotted in Fig. 1.

The frames are constructed as shown in Fig. 2, the bottom rails being 1in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins., and the sides 1in. by 3ins. wood, tapering to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. at the top. The sides can be halved to the bottom rail or just screwed as long as they slope outwards to 3ins. from the vertical.

It is best to draw the shape of the frames on to a sheet of paper and use it as a guide so that the slopes of each frame are identical.

The dimensions of the frames are given in the table. When made, the sides of the frames are slotted to receive the chine, gunwale, and middle battens respectively. The sizes of the timbers are shown in Fig. 4 and the slots should be cut to suit. The bottom rails of the frames should be cut to fit



over the battens and the frames screwed across on the lines. All screws used should be brass, not iron, as they would rust.

The stem, Fig. 5, is cut from a piece of oak 4 ins. by 2½ ins. Plane it as seen in C and section E, and cut away at the top to a depth of 1½ ins., reducing the centre to a thickness of 1 in. Then rebate the sides to receive the outside planks to a depth of ¾ in. and a width of 1 in. The bottom of the stem must now be bevelled off to stand vertical when fixed.

This is important and it should be tested by plumb line until right.

This done, continue the side rebates underneath, only making it ½ in. deep. The stem will then be the shape of D. Cut 1½ ins. off the tip of the bottom of the boat so that it fits in the rebate and fix the stem with a hardwood knee. It will be nailed through the bottom afterwards when the vessel is removed from the stocks.

Now take the chine, gunwale and middle batten, and bend them round, screwing them into the frames and fixing to the stem and stern with hardwood knees. Afterwards plane off the sides of the frames, etc., where necessary to the curve of the vessel so that the outside planks will bed nicely and fit close. Planking can now be proceeded with.

The planks are ¾ in. thick and should be screwed to the stem, and bent round and screwed to the stern. They are copper nailed to the frames. See that the joints between the two side planks comes just over the middle batten and nail thereto with copper nails, clenched over on the inside. The bottom plank is nailed also to the chine, and is usually laid on first.

The vessel can now be removed from the stocks and turned bottom upwards so that nails can be driven in through the bottom into the frames, etc., a job which obviously could not be done before.

A false keel of ½ in. by 1½ ins. wood should now

be screwed to the bottom, the screws being driven in from the inside, using the same screw holes as were used to screw the bottom to the stocks. The floor boards can now be fitted.

The middle floor board is ½ in. by 6 ins., and the side boards ½ in. by 3 ins., and spaced 1 in. apart. Screw these to the frame rails. The stern seat is 12 ins. wide and the forward seat 8 ins. wide, both cut from ¾ in. thick wood. Fix about 6 ins. down from the gunwale to battens screwed across the frames. The stern seat is also screwed through the stern itself.

The capping, covering the outside planks and gunwale, is cut from mahogany ¾ in. thick. It should be 2 ins. wide and cut in sections from a plank to the curve of the vessel, then screwed in place. It is slightly rounded on its edges and butt jointed to the stem.

Fig. 6 shows a plan of the completed boat which, with the sectional side view, Fig. 4, will help to make the foregoing details clear. Now go over the vessel with glasspaper to clean it up.

The rudder, Fig. 7, consists of a stem of 1½ ins. sq. oak, with a ½ in. slot cut in to receive the blade. This is cut from ½ in. oak and shaped as shown. Lute the joint well with paint, and screw together firmly.

Screw ½ in. by ½ in. iron bars to the free end of the blade to prevent it warping. The tiller is a length of 1 in. by 1½ ins. wood shaped up and fixed on top with a mortise and tenon joint.

The pintles and eyes for shipping the rudder can be bought or made up from round iron rod. Suitable oars and rowlocks can be purchased from any nautical or boat stores, which, with an iron mooring ring for the stem will complete the vessel.

Give the inside two coats of best varnish and the outside a preliminary coat of red lead priming and two coats of paint to any desired colour. The bottom of the vessel is best coated with tar, and a pleasing contrast is presented by polishing the mahogany capping.

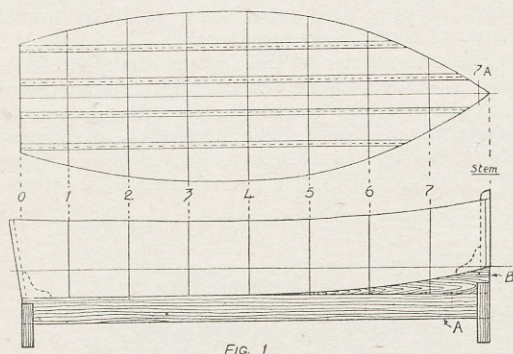


FIG. 1

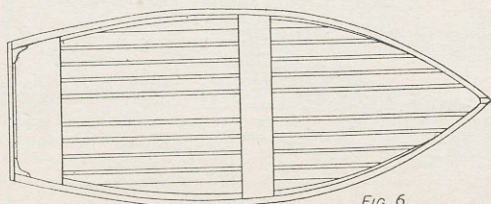


FIG. 6

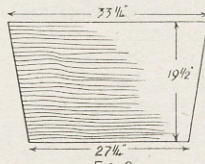


FIG. 2

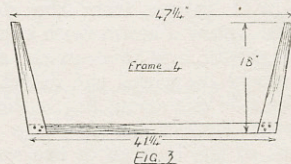


FIG. 3

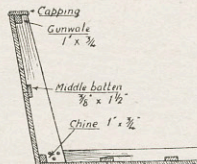


FIG. 4

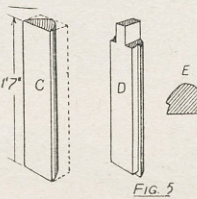


FIG. 5

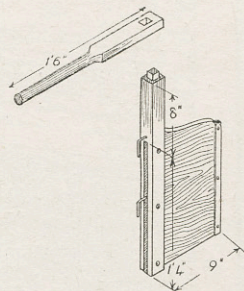


FIG. 7

SCOUT HAT AND COAT RACK



INSTEAD of presenting a large free inset design sheet this week, we have been able to produce a full size piece of work with patterns accommodated on the centre pages of this issue. The worker, therefore, has quite the usual amount of value, for the Hat and Coat Rack shown here is an excellent practical piece of work for anyone to undertake with the fretsaw. It is kept plain and straightforward, and is specially produced for the Scout or anyone interested in that great Movement.

On the other hand, there is no reason why it should not be made for any ordinary purpose merely by omitting the Scout emblem or symbol which is shown on the centre of the shield outline.

Only a small quantity of wood is required, and the whole work can be undertaken as usual with the fretsaw. The patterns can be torn out from the centre pages and pasted down to the wood in the thickness shown.

Wood to Use

The fretwood recommended is indicated against each part, and it will be realised that although the overlay and the shield are shown together in the drawing, they are actually cut from two different pieces. The overlay is in thin material and should be in padouk or something dark which will make it stand up from the shield which is cut in $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wood and can very well be in oak.

The main back rail, too, is in oak or spanish chestnut $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, and on this are glued the two panel overlays again in padouk $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick. You will notice by introducing two varieties of wood you get a distinct relief and colourful effect in the finished work. The padouk is a very brilliant red and that supplied by Hobbies is quite suitable for cutting with the fretsaw.

We have mentioned satin walnut for the $\frac{1}{4}$ in. back rail because this, too, is much more easily cut with the fretsaw than ordinary oak. The average person, however, would not know it was not oak when finished, because the grains are so very much alike.

Decide Finish First

Before actually commencing it is worth while knowing what finish you propose to do. The oak itself would look well stained a dull finish, then rubbed over with waxine or a semi-glossy polish. Or, of course, the oak can be left more in its natural state merely by rubbing up thoroughly with raw linseed oil. This produces a faint gloss if rubbed well in, and forms a background for the overlays of padouk.

We mention this now because the staining and polishing or whatever preparation is undertaken, should be completed before the overlays themselves are glued on. Then, too, if you are polishing the back rail and shield, it will be impossible to glue anything to this surface. In that case it is necessary to scratch the polish lightly where the overlays will be coming, in order to give the glue sufficient holding.

The back rail is a piece of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. material 4 ins. wide and 20 ins. long and there is really no need to paste the pattern of this part down providing you mark off the position of the hanger panels $\frac{1}{4}$ in. inwards from the ends and half way between the top and bottom edge, as is indicated by the dotted lines on the pattern itself.

Be sure to maintain an upright saw in cutting this wood, because being thicker than usual, any slope will be very obvious in the finished article. Then you can proceed with the two small hat and coat overlays which are plain pieces 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. wide and 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. long. Remember to finish the rail off as previously mentioned, with polish or stain before gluing these padouk overlays on, as they must be treated separately.

The Shield and Overlay

Next comes the shield, and this is cut from oak to the shape shown. You will certainly have to paste the pattern of the overlay down, and it is better, therefore, to trace off the outline of the shield itself and use this tracing on the material.

The overlay pattern is pasted to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wood, then cut out carefully with the fretsaw. The shield is in a thicker board, and after cleaning up, the overlay is glued upon it.

To make this overlay stand out very strongly, a piece of blue linen cloth is supplied, and this is put down behind the outline of the badge and the scroll work containing the words "The Scout." Cut it carefully to the same outline as the badge, and this scroll, so it cannot be seen beyond the wood, then glue it carefully in place.

When the whole lot is dry, the overlay is glued to the centre of the shield itself, then the shield put centrally on the rail. Mark off the distance carefully from end to end, and put the shield so that the top of the rail comes behind it about 2 ins. down. Glue the shield on, and if you wish, drive in some screws from behind to make it safer.



Scout Notes and News!



Coronation Programmes

AT the time of going to press the exact number of these sold by the Scouts is not definitely known, but all over the country on Coronation day one could see smartly dressed Scouts intent on carrying out their good turn to their King. Very few people who definitely wanted a copy were denied the opportunity of buying one and it is to be hoped that the loss from unsold copies has been reduced to a minimum.

Once more the Scout movement has proved its worth and it is to be hoped that the publicity gained will be helpful towards a large increase in the number of Scouts and Scouters.

Camping Hints

ONCE more we welcome in the bright month of June with its long evenings and the Camping season and I append a few notes which will help you to enjoy to the full your camps, whether they be short or long.

Firstly here are a few points for your consideration.

(1) Good communications—railway and bus not too far away; (2) Stores easily obtainable; (3) Good fuel supply available; (4) Fairly open site sheltered against prevailing winds; (5) Good water supply essential; and (6) Privacy—no overlooking for your sake and the public's.

Imagine your site in the worst possible weather and enquire what it will be like when you are there and the possibility of it being overrun with other Campers. Latrines must be on the leeward side and not too far from the camp in case they are used at night; sacking stretched on poles makes a good screen.

Cooking places should also be on the leeward side to avoid being smoked out. A good camp should have plenty of gadgets.

Mine Exploding

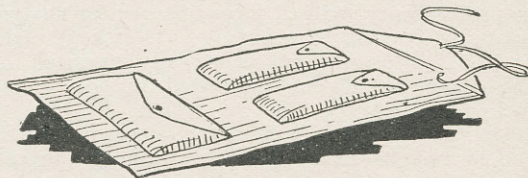
HERE is a new game which will provide a thrill for any patrol. The idea is similar to an ordinary flag raid except the defenders are supposed to be guarding an ammunition dump.

Send out the defenders with a fairly long fuse and a big firework that explodes with a loud report and tell them to place this in a given area to represent the dump which they have to defend. The attackers are each supplied with two matches in a box and their object is to explode the firework and blow up the dump.

The usual rules used in your patrol for putting either defenders or attackers out of action may be used for this game which should not be allowed to last for more than an hour.

A Useful Hold-All

"WHERE'S my fork?" "Who's pinched my spoon?" How often are those or similar phrases used in camp? Here is a holdall which will ensure that your things are always where you can find them. It can be easily made if you study the adjoining sketch and material from an old



bell tent to make it with can be found in most troops store room.

Buttons or press studs can be used to hold each flap snugly down, before rolling and tying with tape.

Tree Competition

HERE is a fascinating competition which will appeal to all Scouts who are lovers of the countryside. That means all of you, so let us have a bumper entry. What you have to do is to identify the following trees:—

1. "The Queen of the Forest."
2. "The Mother of the Forest."
3. Largest of all trees but attains no great height.
4. "The Cockney tree."
5. A tree often found in churchyards.
6. A tree that is always in motion.
7. A tree with seed pods like a propeller.
8. A treacherous tree, should not be camped under.
9. A tree used for making cricket bats.

Send your entries to Tree Competition, Hobbies Weekly, Dereham, by June 12th, 1937 and state your age. Goods value 10/- as 1st Prize.

In the event of a tie neatness will count.

More Camping Hints

NEVER lie on the bare ground, much camp sickness is due to this.

An old tin can filled with earth makes a good candlestick. If you are thirsty and have no water, place a small pebble in the mouth. If you get lost do not run around, let your companions find you. If you are doubtful as to the purity of the water, boil it. Always sleep with as much under you as on top. Don't experiment with sick scouts, send for a Doctor. Go to the latrine at the same hour every day. If your uniform gets wet, change it immediately. Burn up all refuse and so help to keep away flies.

The Skipper

It will be the instigation of many happy hours and the envy of all eyes. Other people—absolute strangers—will want to join in the fun which isn't fast, but rather amusing and exciting according to the spirit in which it is played. It is adjustable to suit children and grown-ups alike, costs little, and is altogether worth while.

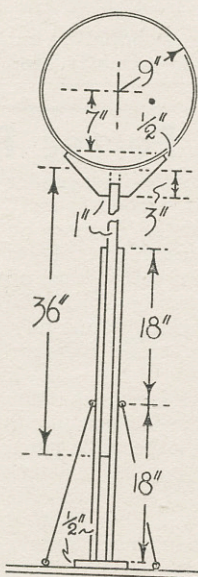
The whole affair is really an indoor as well as an outdoor game. In the latter case, the base of the standard is pegged to the ground to prevent it toppling over when struck by the hand or a sharp gust of wind, whereas in the former case, it may be weighted down with bricks, books and anything of a similar nature.

To deliver the ball in the correct manner, it must be **bounced** lightly on the flat bat, then ultimately bounced through the hoop to be caught with your rival's bat and the same "delivering" procedure followed.

Should any player fail to catch the ball on his bat or touch it with his hand, a point is duly added to the opponent's score, the winning number of points being not more than 100 or 150 in the case

The shoulder piece is cut to suit the approximate circumference of the hoop. When marking it out on a piece of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wood, therefore, set the compasses to give the radius required, same being about 9 ins. as shown.

The plywood strip is—after the shoulder piece has been neatly spokeshaved—bent to shape and affixed in position with small roundhead screws, three on either side of the join being sufficient.



**Fig. 3—The ba
piece and bat**

Fig. 4—The standard fittings

It is advisable to have one at the extreme ends of the shoulder and use glue. The end of the post is mortised as in Fig. 4. Do this with tenon saw and chisel, and try to make it fit neat and tight—not too tight, just what will ensure a good connection.

Great care should be taken in the construction of the standard casing. This must be made to allow the post to slide up and down easily and

MATERIALS REQUIRED

- 1 piece birch plywood (base), 18ins. by 18ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick.
- 1 piece birch plywood (base stop), 6ins. by 6ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick.
- 2 pieces birch plywood (bats), 13ins. by 8ins. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick.
- 1 piece birch plywood (hoop), 60ins. by 1in. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick.
- 1 piece deal (shoulder), 12ins. by 6ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick.
- 1 piece stripwood (post), 36ins. long by 1in. by 1in.
- 2 pieces deal (casing), 36ins. by 1in. by $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick.
- 2 pieces deal (casing), 36ins. by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick.
- 8 screw-eyes.
- 4 wire rods, 20ins. by $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick.
- 4 wire ground pegs, 8ins. by $\frac{3}{16}$ in. thick.

yet firmly. It is composed of narrow strips of $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick deal, two being 36ins. long by 1in. wide, with two more the same length but 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide. Tongue and grooved ($\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick) sheeting is admirable and obtainable at most timber yards very cheaply; it is usually 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide and costs $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per foot.

The narrower strips are glued and nailed between the others which must be dead straight with a true gauged width, otherwise the post will give a lot of trouble. Should it sheath with difficulty, remove it and take a few shavings off where thought necessary.

Use a smoothing plane, and keep testing rather than taking a lot off at once and then discovering you have removed too much. Candle tallow rubbed over the sides of the post will facilitate movement. Drill graded holes in the case for a peg.

The base piece detailed at Fig. 1 should be cut from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. plywood, including the circular stop

(see Fig. 3). When marked out, cut out with a keyhole saw, then trim up with the spokeshave and glasspaper. In regard to the stop, it would be best to cut the central aperture first, then attend to the outside shape.

This stop is glued and screwed with $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 6 roundhead screws to the base centre *in the direction indicated by the dotted lines at Fig. 1*. We emphasize that because the four sides of the casing must face the corners of the base to have alignment for the supporting rods and screw-eyes.

Rods and Screw-eyes

The supporting rods are made from $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick pieces of wire about 20ins. long. The ends must be bent to form a crook and an eye as detailed at Fig. 4. You will require four rods and eight strong screw-eyes. The position of the screw-eyes on the base and casing sides can be determined from Figs. 1 and 2. The four ground pegs should be made from stouter wire and holes drilled in the base to suit.

The screw-eyes are first "linked" with the rods and screwed into the casing which is set in its stop and the other eyes thus affixed to the base so that all four rods fit in and support the standard evenly on all sides.

It is a good idea to insert the loose screw-eyes to the rod crooks, the latter giving the approximate distance the eyes must be screwed to the base.

The making of the ping-pong bats offers no difficulties. Necessary sizes and details are provided at Fig. 3. They are cut from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. plywood as are the handle pieces glued and pinned on each side. The corners of same should be slightly rounded over and both sides of the bat surface covered with (if you adopt tennis or rubber balls) circular sheets of medium glasspaper.

Hobbies Ltd. can supply you with Table Tennis Outfits costing 2/6 each. As well as other paraphernalia, the set contains two suitable bats (faced with cork one side and glasspaper the other) and three balls.

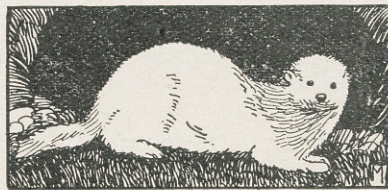
NATURE NOTES

Ferret Pink Eyes

COUNTRY folk of the masculine gender always reckon to "ave a bit o' good spoort" ferretting on winter days, and the farmers on whose land they're working always gives them a "bit o' good baggin!" "You'd better come up to 'ave a sup o' warm tay, afore you start" he says, "and come up for some packing at midday. There'll be a big brown mug o' tatee 'ash, an' some good cheese an' ale."

Then the party go off with the ferrets, putting them down rabbit holes to make the occupants bolt. They might come out of another hole yards away, without finding a rabbit, but the warrens have many exits and entrances to hide in. The ferret might stop to feed, if hungry. Then another ferret tied to a long string is sent in to get a move on. This creamy white sinuous animal is a relation of the stoat and weasel families. In fact, it is very much like the stoat in winter dress

(ermine), although its tail is much shorter and has not got the characteristic black tip. It has similar hunting instincts, and returns to wild life, if it escapes, although it is bred in domestication. The two genders are called Jenny and Jill. When not working, they are penned in small hutches, so small as almost to amount to cruelty. There they spend all day vaulting over each other to while away what must be very tedious hours.

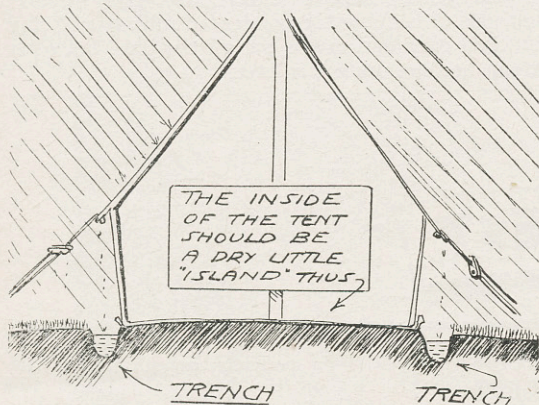


BE A CRAFTSMAN IN CAMP

THE first thing that the new hand at camping must realise is that he does not go to camp to be uncomfortable. We heartily dislike that type of martyr, who, being thoroughly inefficient drinks half-brewed tea and eats hard potatoes, and tells you that these things are to be expected when "roughing it." They certainly are not!

More spartan conditions in some things have to be endured, but with regard to eatables there is no need, for food in most cases can be prepared with greater precision over a wood fire than on a gas stove.

To handle a wood fire properly requires a knack



End view of tent showing water trench

only possessed by comparatively few, but a certain proficiency can be gained by practice.

The old camper never builds a fire larger than for the cooking in hand. If the meal be say bacon and eggs, with tea, he carefully builds his fire round, rather than under his billy. Upon boiling, the tea is put in the can and is put on one side to brew. The fire has by now settled down to hot embers with no flame, which is just right for cooking bacon, etc.

Cooking and Sleeping

The old hand does not put the plate or frying-pan right in the embers, but rather to one side, where he can easily lift it off without burning his fingers. He then, with a fork, places his bacon on to the hot section where it frizzles away merrily.

As the fire is but embers, it is possible to sit quite near to it and direct operations without smarting eyes from smoke. The process is one of system and precise movement.

The second most important point in camp is to keep warm at night—and so ensure sound sleep. To accomplish this is not so much a "gift" as the knowledge of a few dodges. If you have taken

palliasse nine-tenths of the danger of cold nights will be banished at once. But palliasses are not possible to all, and the sleeper generally has nothing but his blankets, and of course, a ground sheet.

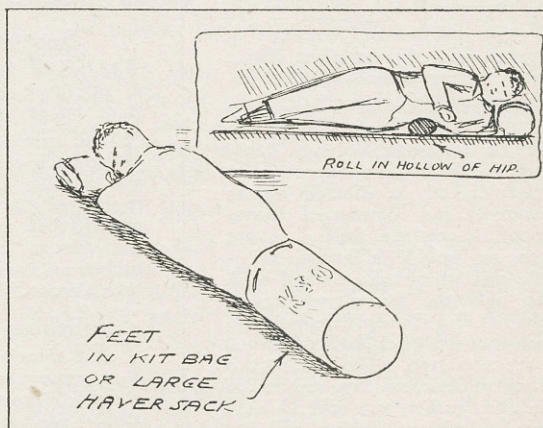
The ground can then seem terribly hard to the shoulder and hip, but this feeling of lying on concrete can be almost eliminated by rolling a coat or shirt into a cylinder and placing it in the hollow just above the hip.

Hip Holes

If the ground allows it, greater comfort may be gained by actually hollowing out just about where the hip will come. We know by experience that by this method the hardest ground can be made quite cosy.

Much of the sleeping trouble is caused by the (very often inadvertent) bringing of too small blankets—rather than too few. A blanket has got to be a fair size to wrap easily round from chin to below the toes, and allow of those little twists and turns in the night without exposing some part to the cold air.

The feet however can often be kept quite nice and warm, and more blanket liberated to come up to the chin, if the feet (together with their wrapping of blanket) be thrust firmly into a kit-bag or even deep haversack.



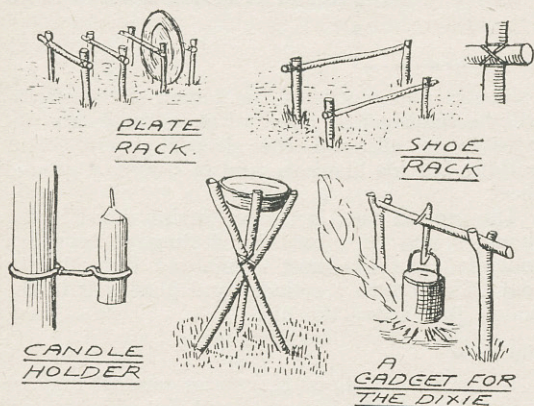
Simple aids to comfortable sleep

The most economical manner to use blankets is (in the case of shortage) for two campers to make a joint bed, when of course they both benefit by the double layer under and over them, also by the proximity of their bodies.

It is hard to keep a tent quite dry over such periods of rain as we sometimes have. There is much in the old saying that to keep the inside of

a tent dry you should never let it get wet. This means that once a tent is pitched any further dampness getting inside is generally due to carelessness or inefficiency on the part of the campers. Well-cut trenches leave the floor of the tent as a

Too tightly stretched seams is a common cause of leakage, as also is continual touching of the canvas. Another common cause of wet floors (to bell-tents in particular) is the continual walking in and out with muddy boots. This will spoil the driest patch.



Some simple camp gadgets to make

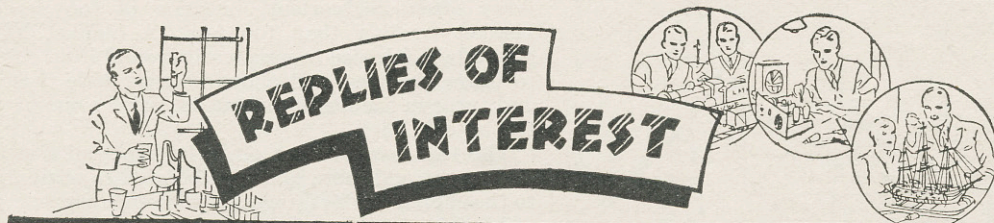
dry little island (see sketch), but badly cut ones will often do little more than direct water.

Camp Gadgets

A good camper will always be inventing little gadgets to help both himself and his comrades, for as we have suggested, "roughing it" is not synonymous with "pigging it"—the whole art of camping being rather to see how comfortable you can become under virtually natural surroundings.

Hence the true camper will be for ever fashioning boot and plate racks—candle-holders and book-rests, from twigs and sticks, and the other supplies to be got from nature's store-house around him.

His inventive faculty should ever turn towards his food supply and he should be continually discovering neater and more compact ways of carrying and storing the various commodities. In the young camper this rarely gets beyond methods of keeping the condensed milk from being knocked over and wasps out of the jam, but later it can become quite a science.



Treating Fruit Stones

I SHOULD be grateful if you could tell me the best way of boring holes through fruit stones, and cleaning them?—(B.S.)

THE best way of drilling holes through cherry stones and the like is to use a Hobbies Rapid Action Drill. The advantage is that drilling is effected by an upward and downward movement, hence the drill does not run or wobble sideways as is the case when using a hand drill. To hold the stones we suggest the use of a Handy Vice with two pieces of soft thick leather fastened over the jaws. The stones will then make their own impression in the leather and will be held firmly and the leather will not damage the drill. To clean the stones we suggest boiling in clean hot water and then shaking well in a coarse linen bag. This will remove any residue of flesh from them and make them smoother. Probably a spirit dye followed by a coat of hard white varnish would be the best finish. Possibly it would be best to colour and varnish the stones first and

drill them last as this would avoid all risk of filling the holes.

Spotted Mirror

PLEASE inform me of any substance capable of removing spots on a mirror?—(J.F.M.)

THE spots on the mirror are probably caused through damp, and nothing short of having it re-silvered is effective. If, of course, they are on the front of the mirror, methylated spirits rubbed on it with a soft cloth will take almost anything off.

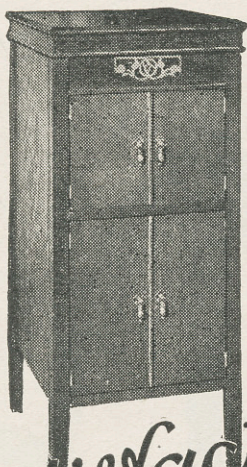
Polishing New Floors

I AM shortly moving to a house and want some means of making a polished wood floor. Can you advise me as to the cheapest method to go about this?—(F.H.J.)

THE best method of treating the floor of your new room would be obviously to stain and polish it down to some suitable shade. There are a number of stains obtainable, and I am enclosing a leaflet which shows you a range supplied by Hobbies. The most important thing is to get

a perfectly smooth flat surface on the bare wood before you start, and this will entail going over the whole of it first with a fairly coarse grade of glasspaper, then a finer grade. Sweep up all sawdust. You can, of course, either use a water stain or spirit stain for the actual colouring. The former is quite inexpensive and can be mixed from powder or crystal form. It takes much longer to dry, but goes well into the wood itself. On the other hand, spirit stain dries very quickly and application must be made with a wide brush down the length of the boards with sufficient actual stain to put on at one application. The water stains are liable to raise the grain, and the wood must be lightly glasspapered again after this has been applied and dried. Naturally, all grease, finger marks or paint blobs must be cleared off the woodwork before any of it is undertaken.

Any nail holes should also be filled with plastic wood before the stain is applied. A hard varnish should be put over the stain, worked well into the wood.



Satisfaction

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Professor Hilton, on November 19th, 1936, from the B.B.C., broadcast a warning. The warning was to the effect that while there are many really good and reliable Colleges teaching by correspondence, there are many others which are colleges by name only. He said some so-called colleges rented a couple of rooms in a large building in a well-known street. Some made great promises which they did not intend to fulfil. Some claimed successes they could not prove. In some cases the names of prominent men were quoted who were in no way connected with the working of the College.

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THERE IS NO OTHER COLLEGE IN THIS KINGDOM THAT CAN CLAIM ALL THE ABOVE ADVANTAGES

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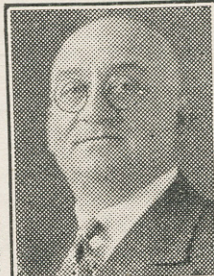
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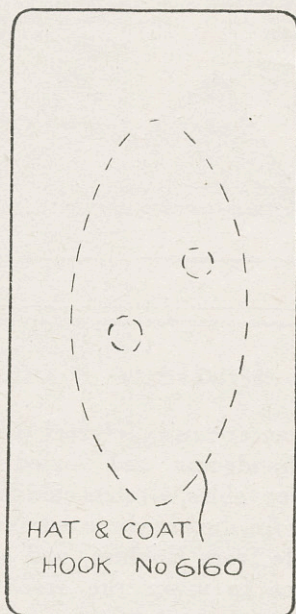
An illustration of the finished article with complete instructions on making it, are given on page 221 of this issue. Details of materials supplied by Hobbies Ltd. are printed below.

MATERIALS SUPPLIED

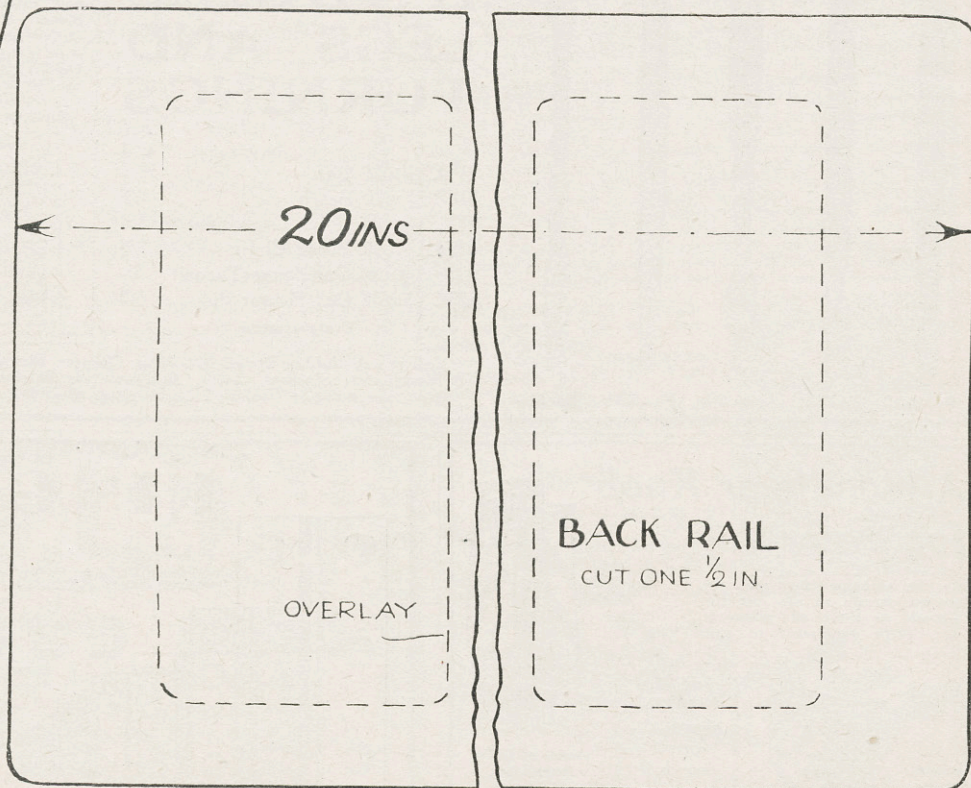
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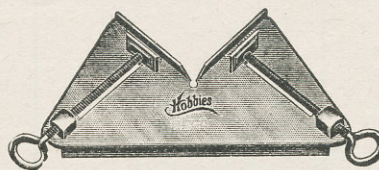
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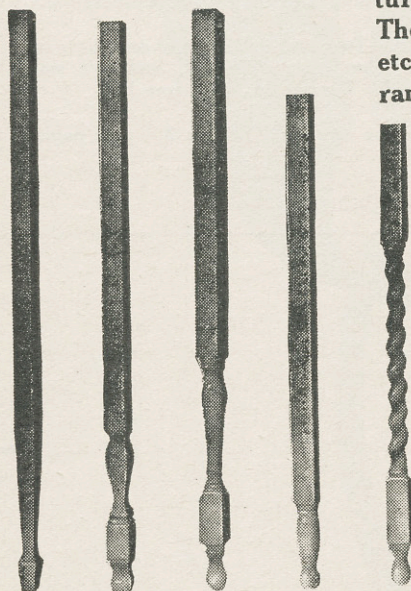
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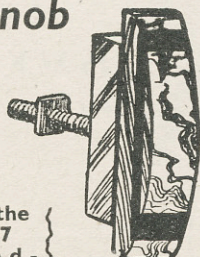
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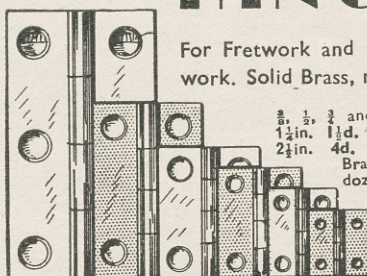
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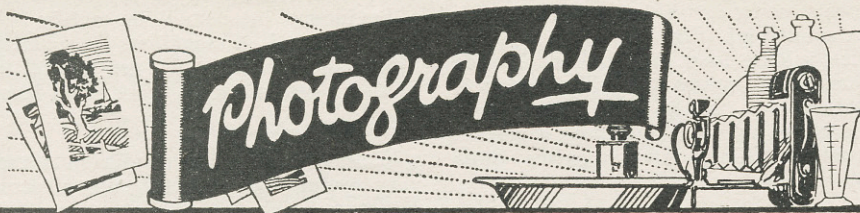
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For Fretwork and light Cabinet work. Solid Brass, nicely finished.



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ANYONE keen on nature lore is, upon getting a camera, usually very anxious to obtain pictures in connection with the hobby. So here are a few tips for the beginner in this particularly fascinating branch of photography.

We are assuming that you have already mastered the taking of an ordinary snap, and understand some of the simple principles that underly picture getting. For example, that good bright light is required for satisfactory snapshots and that as it gets duller a "time exposure" must be given. Assuming this knowledge then, we will keep these notes only to points that come up when using the camera especially for nature work.

The question of good focus of near objects is always rather difficult with cheaper, or fixed-focus cameras (like the "box camera.") Generally

Ordinary exposures (i.e. just snaps) may be used in the first case with the smaller "stop," unless there are birds in fast motion. But in the second case ten or more times this exposure will be required. Hence snap-shots with less expensive cameras are quite out of the question, as also is the possibility of taking our feathered friends among trees.

The simplest way perhaps to get general bird pictures is to place a bird-table about 6 feet from a summer-house, garden-shed or ordinary window, see Fig. 1. Continually placing food on the table will ensure that there is no shortage of subjects.

HOW TO GET NATURE PHOTOGRAPHS

The camera is fixed as firmly as possible in the window or shed, hidden (all but the lens) by some sort of draping as shown. A sack will do admirably as you will not mind making holes in this. Point the camera accurately on to the table, and of course focus sharply if it has a scale.

It is now but a question of keeping perfectly still in the "retreat" until good settings present themselves, observation being kept through a hole in the sack. All the snaps will not be successful, of course, but every so often a good picture result.

The only point to note about the light is that it must not be shining straight into the lens. Also get a plain background if possible, even if it means hanging a sheet at some little distance behind the table.

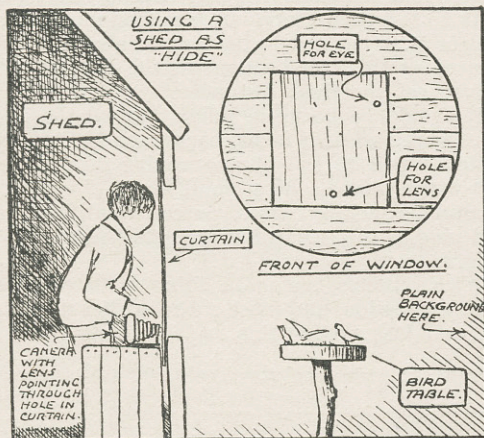


Fig. 1—Taking pictures from a convenient shed window

they only begin to give sharp definition at about 8 feet away, anything nearer being fuzzy.

If, however, you look at the front you will see that the size of hole through which the light gets to the film can be altered, and the smaller it is the nearer will things be in focus. Now it cannot be made too small, as not enough light would get through, but if you use a fast film and take only in bright light you can put in the second-sized "stop" to the biggest, which will bring things about 6 feet away into good definition. For a full description of the effect of "stops" see "Hobbies Weekly" May 23rd, 1936.

General Rules

Bird and nest pictures fall really under two heads (1) those taken in full light, as on shores, in fields, on commons, etc. and (2) those taken in among trees (including inside thick hedges and bushes).

A Camera "Hide"

If there is no suitable hiding place for yourself, the camera can be fixed by weights in a convenient position and the exposure made by a length of cotton or light string from a distance.

In fields, etc. pictures can generally be obtained

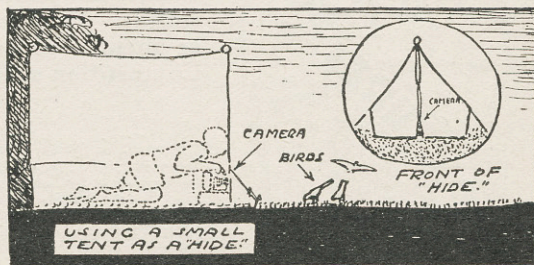


Fig. 2—A tent is a movable pitch for pictures

in a similar way, using a "hide," which in this case can be a small tent (Fig. 2). Even without a "hide," with a little food (and patience) birds after a time lose their shyness and will come quite close to a person even in the open. The great thing is to learn the art of maintaining a certain quality of perfect stillness that disarms birds (and animals) of fear.

Birds and Nests

Birds in flight must be ruled out as impossible with an ordinary shutter, as they require exposures up to one thousandth of a second; speeds which are only given by a very special type.

Nests (occupied only by eggs) may be obtained by jamming the camera tightly, or holding it jammed tightly, against a trunk or bough at a correct distance for sharp focus, and giving a time exposure.

The "chrome" films are excellent for pictures among trees as they are very "fast." That is, they will take good pictures in poor light.

A certain type of roll-film called "panchromatic" gives the truest rendering of shades of colour. These cost a few pence more than the ordinary rolls, but are well worth it when distinction in colouring is a big point.

Enlarge Them

To get the best out of bird or nest pictures it is generally good to get them enlarged, as this cuts out a lot of the confusing detail around and what we call "concentrates interest." P.C. enlargements from amateurs films are quite cheap now, some firms only charging 4d. each. Be sure however when you take your film to tell the photographer that you only want the bird or nest enlarged not the whole negative. It is in the enlarging that the sharpness of your original picture counts, for the sharper that is, the better will be the enlargement.

Beginners interested in nature photography often ask if "magnifiers" sometimes called "portrait attachments," are helpful in the work as they possess one of these extra lenses.

Portrait Attachment

Well, under certain conditions these lenses are very useful, their effect being, of course, to give a picture in sharp focus at a close range; sometimes as near as 3 feet. At this distance the nest (or whatever it is) will appear quite big on the negative and often need not be enlarged; but unfortunately the object which is being taken must be at the *exact* distance (for the portrait lens in question) as sharp definition drops off very quickly either a little further from, or nearer to, the camera.

Portrait attachments are good therefore for nest and still-nature studies, where the subject can be an accurate measured distance away, but for birds at some distance, or at varying distances the focus would without doubt be extremely bad; better then the single lens.

For Animals as Well

By a few experiments find out at what exact range your attachment gives sharpest focus and work to this accurately. It is a good idea to carry a piece of string, cut to the length, about with the camera as this can be used in the case of nests, etc. to get the right distance.

It should be borne in mind that all the above rules as regard near focus, backgrounds, etc., apply quite as well to the photographing of dogs, cats and other animals of a small kind. In the case of animals such as horses, you can stand well back and give a usual snap knowing that focus will be alright.

With animals, the main thing is to catch the right expression, and most of the art lies in waiting for, and just getting this.

JUNE PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Subject—"In the Country"



EVERYONE goes into the country these sunny days. Take your camera with you and get a picture for this competition. A farmyard—a distant view, a trickling stream and dozens of other delightful snaps are possible and simple. Pictures will be judged on merit and prizes awarded as mentioned below. Let's have a big entry for the first Competition of the season.

PRIZES AND RULES

In the Open Section a 1st Prize of A Guinea Swan Fountain Pen and a 2nd Prize of 10/- . In the Junior Section (those under 16) the 1st Prize is a Fountain Pen value 10/- and the 2nd Prize 7/6. Each print must bear the competitor's full name and address, and his age, if under 16 years. Entries should be addressed Amateur Photographic Competition, Hobbies

Weekly, Dereham, Norfolk, and must arrive not later than June 30th. The Editor reserves the right to publish any entries he wishes in Hobbies Weekly. No competitor to take more than one prize during the season. If a stamped addressed envelope is sent with the entries every endeavour will be made to return them, except the prize-winning ones.

MAKING AN OAK LINEN CHEST

HERE is a job which any amateur woodworker can tackle. The chest can be used for various other purposes besides the storage of linen; it will look excellent in a hall or a dining room if placed against the wall and used as an antique box seat.

The great point about it is that it is so simple in construction and yet it has an elegant appearance. Very few tools are required for the work if Hobbies materials are used because most of the troublesome jobs are already done when the wood is obtained.

The chest is 2ft. long, 1ft. 3ins. high and 1ft. 4ins. from back to front but, although this is a comfortable size for most rooms, the size can be varied to suit individual requirements.

The Carcase

Fig. 1 gives a clear view of the way the carcase of the chest is constructed. A set of four legs are needed (Cat. No. 520) and they are sold in two woods: oak and birch. As the oak ones are only slightly dearer it would be advisable to buy them as the final appearance will amply repay any extra money spent.

These legs are 15ins. by 1½ins. by 1½ins. and are grooved down two sides to receive the side boards of the chest.

For the sides you must obtain two pieces of oak 1ft. 9½ins. by 9ins. by ¾in. and two pieces 1ft. 1½ins. by 9ins. by ¾in. For the baseboard a piece of plywood is needed and it should measure exactly 1ft. 11ins. by 1ft. 3ins. by ¼in.

The Framework

When you have obtained the above materials commence the work by fitting the sides into the grooves in the legs. Work systematically, fitting one end into one groove first and numbering it, then proceeding to fit the other end of the board into a groove on the next leg and carry on so, round the eight joints.

By numbering the joints as they are fitted the trouble of fitting one joint twice is overcome. The work of fitting the boards is simple. Test the end of the board to see if it will go into the groove. If it is too thick carefully plane a little off the inside of the board until it just squeezes in nicely.

If you attempt to force it into a groove which is too

small for it you will split the leg. On the other hand, do not on any account plane the boards too thin or the chest when made will be rickety.

When all the joints fit, the whole frame can be stood together to test all the joints simultaneously. Because often individual joints will seem to fit, but when placed together one or two will be wrong. The usual cause of this is either that the ends of the wood have not been planed true and square or that the opposite boards are not exactly the same length. Either of these mistakes will throw the frame out of square so the boards must be sized up very carefully.

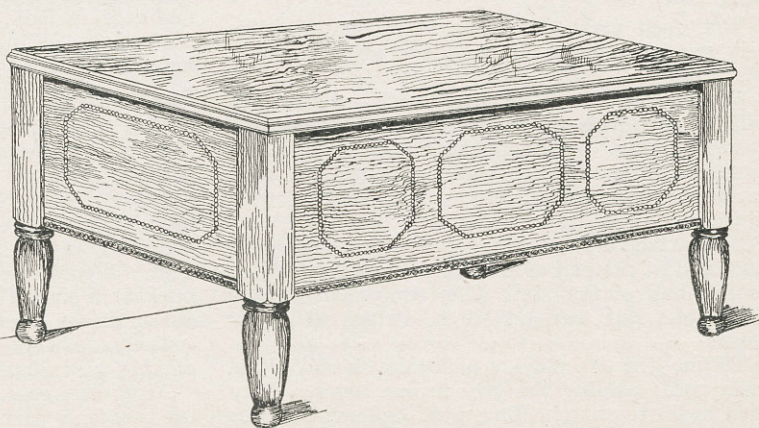
When the frame is true the pieces must be separated again and cleaned up with a smoothing plane then finally glasspapered.

The next job is to prepare the baseboard. Plane the board so that the ends are perfectly square and to the size already stated. Then very carefully mark out on each corner of the surface an rin. by rin. square. These four squares can then be cut away with the tenon saw to allow the board to fit round the legs.

Gluing Up the Parts

When the above work is complete prepare some good hot glue and well glue the grooves in two opposite legs which are to receive one of the long sides. Put these together and if you possess a cramp squeeze them tightly. Keep the cramp in position while you drive two small nails through the legs into the boards.

Then remove the cramp and glue up the other long side in the same way. The two end boards can then be glued into the remaining grooves, cramped and nailed. (For those readers who have no cramps the job can be done without any



although they make the work so much more satisfactory).

When the frame is completely glued slide the baseboard into position over the legs and well nail at intervals of about 2 ins. into the underneath edges of the side boards.

When the work has reached this stage the joint between the baseboard and the sides is seen. This can be hidden by obtaining a 6 ft. length of cover moulding (Cat. No. 125) and cutting it into lengths so that each length fits neatly between the two legs on each side of the chest (Fig. 1). Then glue the back of each piece and nail into position using fine nails.

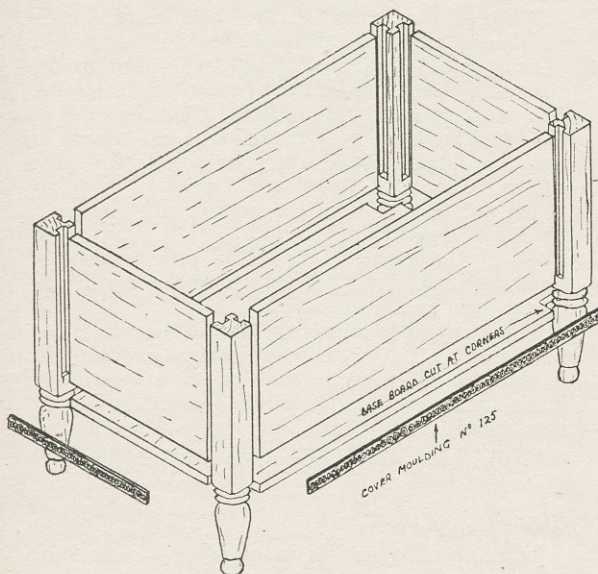


Fig. 1—The general construction with cover moulding for sides

Camp Games—(continued from opposite page)

So all the players have their turn. If the pile gives out, and no sticks are left, then all replace what they have withdrawn and the next player begins with a full heap.

Game may consist of any agreed number of points—perhaps fifty, and play continues until one player reaches that score.

Swing Ball

You must make your own equipment for this very strenuous game, in which two at a time take part.

First a 10 ft. length of supple cord—clothes-line will do. On this thread a strong ring—perhaps a curtain ring. At each end of the cord fasten a piece of stick or broom-handle, about 6 ins. long, to form a handgrip—the cord should be secured to the middle of it.

Now attach a 10 in. piece of cord or strap to the ring, and at the end of this fix a small football, or similar ball of fair size. The equipment is now complete. But be sure it is strong at every point.

To play the two players each take an end of the main cord, holding the grip in one hand. They then begin to snatch, fling, jerk, endeavouring to

The imitation but effective panelling on the sides of the chest is made with ball beading (Cat. No. 53). There are endless designs which can be used and three are shown in Fig. 2.

Mark out the design you decide to use on the sides of the chest. Then proceed to cut off lengths of the beading with a sharp chisel to fit round the design. Where two pieces of beading meet at a corner they must be cut on the bevel to fit each other. Next carefully glue the back of each piece of beading and place in position on the design. Headless pins can then be driven carefully through to hold them in position.

The Lid

The lid of the chest is made with a piece of oak 2 ft. 0 1/4 ins. by 1 ft. 4 1/4 ins. by 1/2 in. so that when laid on the chest it will project 1/8 in. all round. A feature of this lid is that no hinges are required to complete it. It is also dustproof.

A piece of moulding is needed 8 ft. long (Cat. No. 130) to fit round the lid to keep it in position and to complete the appearance of the chest.

Cut the moulding into four lengths so the ends are mitred at an angle of 45° and so each piece fits on one edge of the lid board. When the mitres fit, the mouldings can be glued on the back side and nailed into place. Put it on so the top edge of

the moulding is 1/8 in. below the top of the lid.

The chest now requires glasspapering and then staining a dark oak colour. If it is then polished with Hobbies Lightning Polish you will have executed a creditable piece of work.

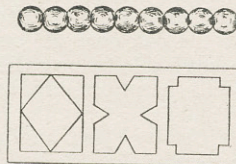


Fig. 2—The half-round beading and some suggestions for mock panels

make the ball travel towards the opponent. As the ring slides easily along the cord the ball can travel quite freely. Each time a player is touched by the ball his opponent at the opposite end scores a point.

Game can be nine points.

A lot of skill can be developed in this game. Quick, snaking flings can get startlingly quick flights of the ball. Similarly, the fiercest oncoming rush of the ball can be checked by dropping one's hand so that the ball "grounds."

Bucket Ball

This is a game on the lines of football, except that no kicking is allowed. The ball must be thrown, knocked by hand, or carried—but it must not be carried, without being bounced, for more than three steps. Instead of goals, buckets are used, one being placed at each end of the field. A goal is scored when the ball is placed in a bucket, in such a manner that it does not bounce out again, or overturn the bucket.

Teams can be of almost any size, and the playing area should be less than for football.

After each goal the ball should be thrown up at the centre, by the referee.

SOME ENJOYABLE CAMP GAMES

IN camp one lives simply and healthily, and games are naturally important. Here are some which are particularly suitable; they are strenuous and rollicking, and need little or no equipment.

Tag Ball

A football, or other large ball, will do for this. It must not be kicked or carried, but propelled about the ground by hand. One player is IT, and remains so until he succeeds in overtaking and touching the ball. The other players, by pushing and knocking the ball, strive to keep it out of his reach. When IT succeeds in touching the ball, the person who last handled it takes his place, and has to chase the ball in his turn. There is no pause in the play.

Bucket Cricket

Mark a circle on the ground, with a radius of about 7 yards. A stick or tent peg will scratch the mark, guided by a length of string whose one end is fastened at the centre of the circle. Place a bucket at the centre, upside down. The batsman stands on the bucket. He can have a cricket bat, or some sort of stick or cudgel. Leaning forward he tries to protect the bucket and to score runs. A tennis ball should be used.

The fielding side stand round the outside of the circle; they must not set foot inside. Any one of them can throw the ball at the bucket, and play goes on briskly, that player throwing the ball who happens to pick it up.

The batsman scores two runs when he hits the ball out of the ring, past the fielders, and he counts one run when a thrown ball misses the bucket and is not struck by the bat. But he is out if the bucket is hit, or if the ball which he has hit is caught by a fielder while still in the air, or if he falls off the bucket or sets foot on the ground.

If you have not enough players to make two teams, in the manner of ordinary cricket, then each player can score for himself, or the play can even be without any scoring at all, the fun consisting of staying on the bucket as long as possible. In this type of game the one who puts the batsman out succeeds to the position on the bucket.

Jack Faggots

When you have collected a fresh supply of firewood for the camp choose from it the sticks which are straight or of reasonably regular shape, and play Jack Faggots.

Two or more can play. The first picks up the armful of sticks, and drops them on the ground in a confused heap. He then proceeds to withdraw one stick at a time, with extreme care. If, in withdrawing a stick, he disturbs the pile, no matter how slightly, then his turn is lost. The number of sticks he has managed to get out are counted as points to him. The succeeding player now picks up the remainder of the sticks and drops them afresh, then from this pile he proceeds to withdraw what he can—losing his turn similarly when he disturbs the heap.

(Continued on facing page)



A Hobbies Cup Holder !

ONE of the high spots in football every season in Norfolk—the home of Hobbies—is the contest between outstanding teams for the Hobbies Charity Cup, and the final round never fails to attract a big crowd of enthusiasts to watch the fight.

The Cup itself is a really magnificent specimen of the silversmith's art, and is a massive and elaborate souvenir. It is valued at over £100 and was presented by Hobbies Ltd. for annual competition. It is inscribed as the Dereham Coronation Charity Cup, being presented first on the occasion of the crowning of King Edward VII very early in the century.

It has been played for each year ever since (apart from the war period) and the name of the winning teams is inscribed on the plinth, as can be seen.

This year—another Coronation Year, by a strange coincidence!—the Cup was won by Dereham last month—and is now at the Team's Headquarters in the town.

The photograph shows the wonderful Cup, being held by the Vice-Captain—George Marsh. He received it in the absence of the Captain—P. W. Buckingham—who was injured in a match just prior to this all-important one.

A NOVEL SMALL PLANT POT STAND

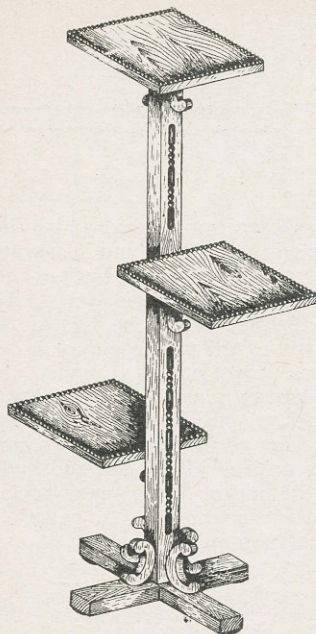


Fig. 1—The complete stand

which is indicated in Fig. 2, and the position of this piece is clearly seen in Fig. 1. The upright is made from a piece of good $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 1 in. stripwood cut 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long. Commencing from the top a distance of 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. down, carefully cut two slots in the sides $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep as shown. Taking a distance of 12 ins. from these slots cut another slot the same size and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep in the position indicated.

Likewise cut a further slot a distance of 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. down on the same side of the upright. Now take a measurement of 12 ins. again, and cut a slot in

HERE is an indoor Plant Pot Stand which is both useful and attractive and is bound to please anyone who loves flowers. There is plenty of detail in the stand which will make the work more interesting, but at the same time the construction is quite simple.

The first item to get along with is the upright

the other side and also another one 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. from this one.

Four slots are cut a further 6 ins. down as shown to take the four bracket pieces on the bottom.

The top for the stand is indicated in Fig. 3, and this is made in wood $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Cut the wood true 8 ins. square and cut the slots on a centre line $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep as shown. Take care to get all the slots nice and true in order that the parts will fit well together.

The two side racks for the stand are made from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wood and details are given in Fig. 4. First cut the wood 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 8 ins. and then cut the tenon on a centre line $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep as shown. Next cut the $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. slot $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep a distance of 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. from the side as indicated.

The foot for the stand is made up from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 1 in. stripwood (see Fig. 5). Cut two pieces of the stripwood 12 ins. long and the half lap mortise and two slots $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep in the positions indicated in A. The other piece is cut in the same manner only the slots are reversed with the half lap mortise as clearly indicated in B.

The Brackets

Four brackets are required for the racks and these are made from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wood to the details indicated in Fig. 6. First cut the wood 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. and then divide the surface into $\frac{1}{2}$ in. squares. Now carefully mark off the pattern from Fig. 6, and then cut the two tenons $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. quite true in the positions indicated. The four brackets required to fix round the foot of

(Continued at foot of next page)

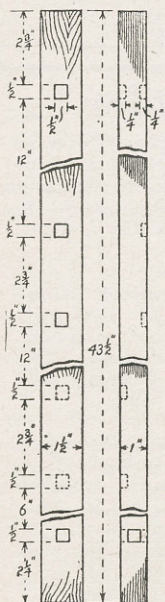


Fig. 2—The upright

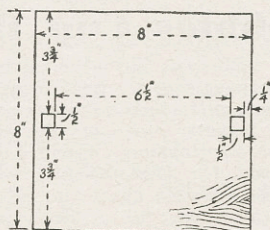


Fig. 3—The top of the stand

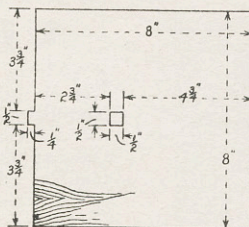


Fig. 4—The side racks

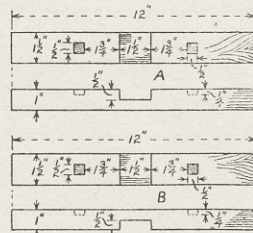


Fig. 5—Parts of the feet

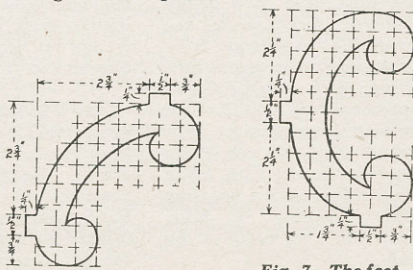


Fig. 6—The rack bracket

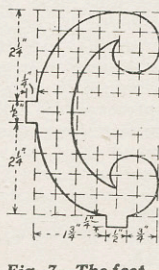


Fig. 7—The feet brackets

CUTTING LIST

- 1 piece of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 1 in. stripwood, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long.
- 2 pieces of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 1 in. stripwood 12 ins. long.
- 1 piece 8 ins. long by 8 ins. wide by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick.
- 2 pieces 8 ins. long by 8 ins. wide by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick.
- 4 pieces 4 ins. long by 4 ins. wide by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick.
- 4 pieces 5 ins. long by 3 ins. wide by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick.
- 12 pieces 3/16 in. half-round beading 8 ins. long.
- 50 ins. of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. half-round B & S beading.

A PEG-BOARD GAME

HERE is a suggestion for a splendid garden game. We hear quite a lot about deck quoits while on summer cruises, so why not apply the idea to the lawn and play amid the flowers instead of the sea waves?

In this game we have a properly made board measuring 20ins. long by 18ins. wide, and near to the corners and also in the middle there are pegs over which the quoits are to be thrown.

Our illustration at Fig. 1 gives an excellent idea of the completed board, and Fig. 2 the construction, while Fig. 3 shows the positions of the pegs and the proper spacing for them.

Ordinary planed $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick deal matchboarding about 6ins. wide is suggested, and it should have its edges grooved and tongued so it fits together closely and is held securely when the two cross battens at the back are screwed on.

Cut off three lengths of the boarding 20ins. long and knock them together in the grooves. Then plane away the tongue on one board and the groove on the other so all four edges are square and flush. The two battens at the back are cut 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long from one piece of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. matchboarding cut down the middle. The holes for the screws should be bored and countersunk and set out as shown in Fig. 2. That is, they should be staggered, and not run all in one line which would tend to weaken the piece.

The battens should be kept $\frac{3}{4}$ in. from the top edge of the board and to fill this width a support piece should be screwed on to keep the board at an angle ready for play.

This piece is fixed on with three screws and countersunk from top.

If the board is to be painted, this work should be done before the pegs are fixed in. Green paint seems most appropriate, or green stain would answer almost as well.

In setting out the positions of the pegs first draw the diagonal lines across the board as shown in Fig. 3,

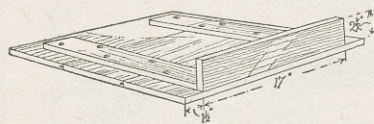


Fig. 2—An underview showing battens

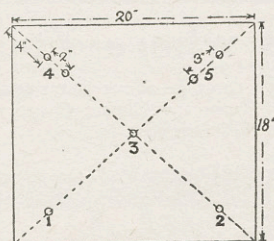


Fig. 3—How to mark and peg the board

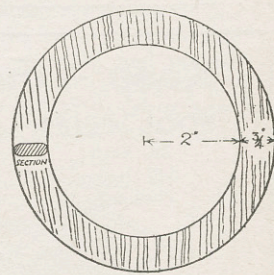
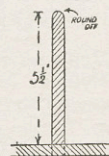


Fig. 4—One of the rings

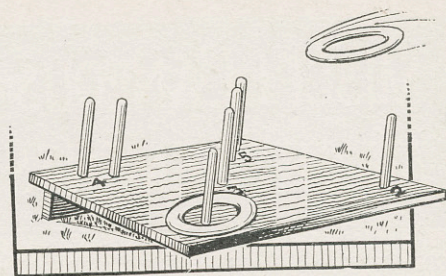


Fig. 1—A picture of the board in play

and then set out the measurements shown. It will be noticed from the figure that the two top pegs on the right are 3ins. apart, while those on the left are 2ins. apart. The reason for this is to make the game a little more interesting for it is obviously more difficult to get the ring quoit over the right couple of pegs than it is the left couple. No score is counted if only one peg is ringed.

The score therefore is the higher on the right. Seven pieces of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam. dowelling must be cut about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long and the tops rounded off.

Next bore the $\frac{1}{2}$ in. holes with the brace and bit and finally dip the ends of the pegs in glue and work them into the holes so that they fit tightly. The pegs should be painted white.

As many of these may be made as desired, and they should be cut to the measurements shown in Fig. 4 from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. or $\frac{3}{8}$ in. hard wood and the inside and outside edges rounded with coarse and fine glasspaper.

In cutting out the rings use a fairly coarse fretsaw to economise in time. The rough edge left from the saw is easily taken off. The rings can be painted white or they may be left in their natural state.

In placing the board ready for play it should be kept from 8 to 9 feet from the toe line. Suitable $\frac{1}{2}$ in. dowelling ready for cutting off into lengths, and pieces of oak or spanish chestnut for the rings can be got from Hobbies.

Small Plant Stand—(Continued from facing page)

the stand are cut from wood $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick and indicated in Fig. 7.

First cut the wood 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins., and after the surface is divided into $\frac{1}{2}$ in. squares, draw the pattern and cut out in the usual manner.

Now fix some strips of $\frac{3}{16}$ in. half-round ball beading round the edges of the racks as seen in Fig. 1, and also fix some strips of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. half-round B & S beading on the sides of the upright as shown in Fig. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

The advertisements are inserted at the rate of 2d. per word prepaid. Name and address are counted, but initials or groups, such as E.P.S. or £1/11/6 are accepted as one word. Postal Order and Stamps must accompany the order. They will be inserted in the earliest issue. To sell anything except fretwork goods or those shown in Hobbies Handbook. Orders can be sent either to Hobbies Weekly, Advertisement Dept. 30/32 Ludgate Hill, London E.C.4. or Dereham, Norfolk.

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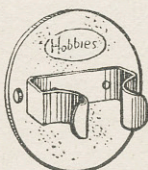
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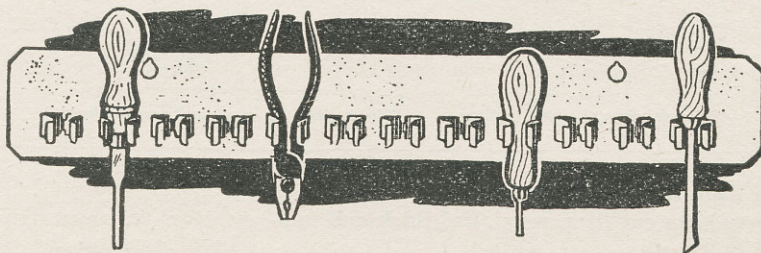
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STAMP COLLECTOR'S CORNER

NOTES ON NEW ISSUES

MOST probably the next lot of new issues and notes will have to be devoted to the Coronation issues of the Colonies and Dominions. Some of these will not, of course, have arrived in time even for that, but readers shall see as many as possible.

This week we have the first of the King George VI stamps to chronicle. They come from Canada and the values are 1, 2, and 3 cents; part of a regular set. The other values which are due to

Although he did not win any of the great prizes which have been offered at various times for notable flights, yet his life was not without adventure.

Wrecked on a plateau between two and three miles high, taken prisoner and held to ransom by the Moors, such were some of the trials he had to overcome as a commercial airman.

GERMANY on Adolf Hitler's 48th birthday issued minia-

souvenirs, although as they serve as postage stamps for all ordinary purposes they are perfectly genuine.

Only a few weeks ago the occasion arose to mention about new stamp-issuing countries. Well such a territory has to be chronicled now, for this time Aden appears on the philatelic map with a set of twelve stamps from ½anna to 10rupees.

As the illustration shows, the stamp has a native dhow as the chief item with two daggers flanking the picture. The design is the same for all values. Aden was occupied by the English in 1839, and is now an important oil-bunkering and coaling station. It is the only fortified place between Egypt and Bombay and may be regarded as an outpost of the Indian Empire.

Holland has issued three attractive stamps, 1½c., 6c. and 12½c., in commemoration of the Boy Scout's Jamboree. The first shows the Scout Badge and the colours black and green give a very attractive impression. The 6c. shows the hand of a drummer, part of his drum, and some flags in the background, while the 12½c. shows the head of Hercules against a blue background.



A new stamp issuing territory

Commemorating Jean Mermoz

Canada and King George

appear later are the 4, 5, and 8 cents. They have nothing to do with the Coronation Stamp, though actually the new ones are due to appear on the same day as the commemorative. This is to be a three cents stamp, they are not giving us a set such as they did at the Silver Jubilee!

France has issued a couple of stamps in memory of an aviator whose name is not so well known as it should be, the values of these stamps being three francs and thirty centimes. The higher value shows a bass-relief of Jean Mermoz. Above his head the word 'Postes' appears, and below on a panel "Mermoz" with the value in a small square at the bottom left-hand corner.

The similar sized square in the bottom right-hand corner has R.F. in it—Republique Francaise—the only indication of the country of origin. The thirty centimes stamp has Mermoz navigating an aircraft. In the background is a map of the Atlantic Ocean, with a line joining Dakar—French West Africa—to Brazil.

It was while on this route, flying the mail plane "Croix du Sud" that he disappeared with his four companions in December last.

ture sheets of stamps, the sheets measure roughly six inches by four inches (the measurement of stamps is usually given in millimetres—the correct measurements here are 148 mm. by 104 mm.). The measurements are given here because it is obvious that owing to space it is impossible that such a sheet should be given a full size reproduction.

However, since some readers may not have seen any of these miniature sheets this one is shown just as it is issued, and, knowing the size of them, readers can for themselves visualise the correct thing.

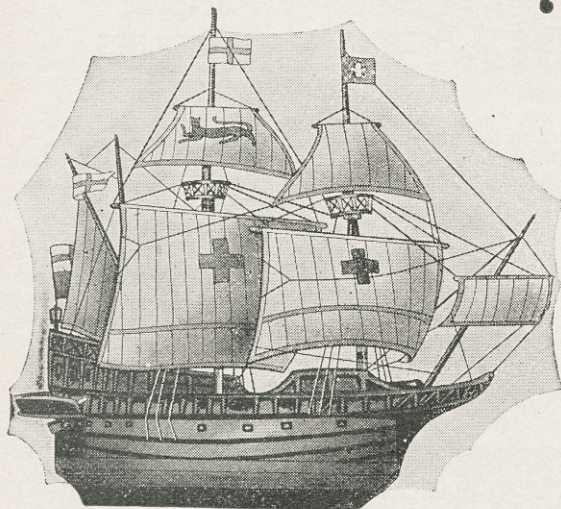
All these so-called miniatures are the same—miniature only insofar as the number of stamps to the sheet is small. The stamps are of course the usual size. Should any one have one of these come into his possession then, of course, he will not separate the stamps, but keep the whole sheet. Keep it unfolded, as they are of course, intended to a certain extent as



The miniature sheets of German Stamps

These are three more stamps which one would like to illustrate, and the same remark applies to the new stamps from Mozambique, so in future issues we shall hope to show the most interesting of these sets.

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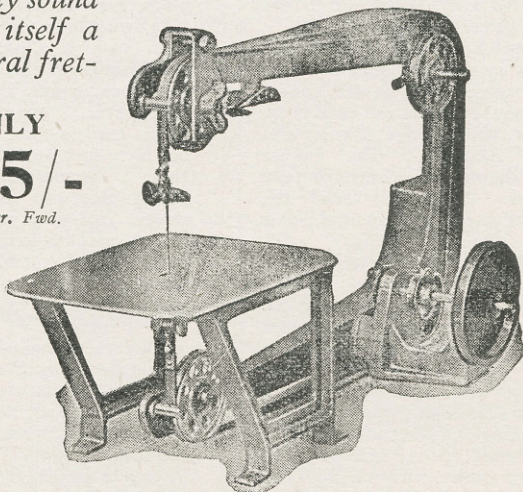
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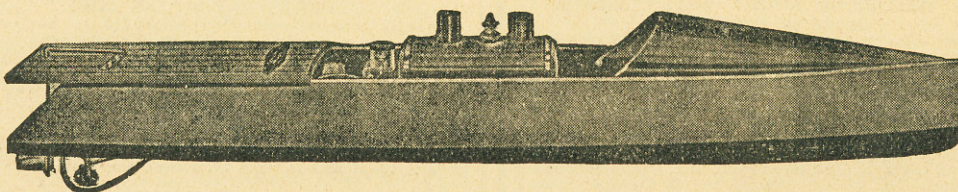
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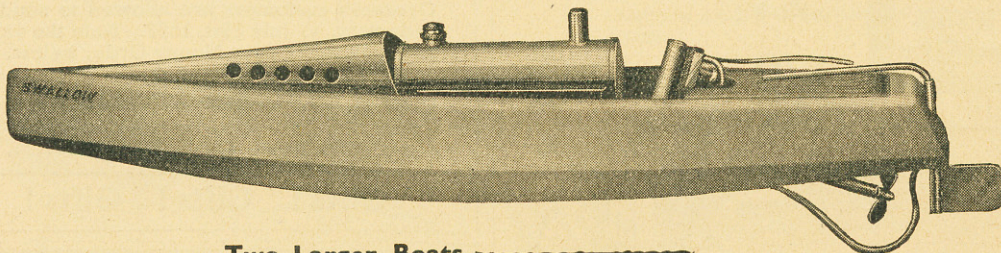
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